

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1915

No. 83

## Service

Service in Shoemaking does not only consist of smart appearance.

Back of the appearance must be honesty of purpose, business integrity and capability.



## Invictus Shoes

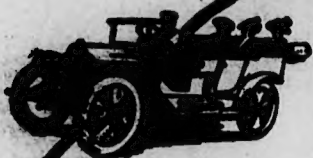
reflect manufacturing honesty, integrity and capability in every phase of their production from the tanning of the hide until the final stamp of approval is affixed in the form of the Invictus trademark. You know what the application of scientific principles must mean in such an important item of dress as your footwear:

Therefore, the next pair of shoes you buy should be invictus—and the next—Invictus and so on.

The Best Good Shoe INVICTUS. This name on a shoe is an assurance of good faith.

Foot Note: Science in Shoes—That's "Invictus"

### J. V. BERSCHT



## White Rose Gasoline

PUREST Gasoline on the market. Has led all other Gasolines in QUALITY for thirty years. It has sold at a higher price than any other Gasoline on the market for a period of thirty years because it is ABSOLUTELY PURE-DRY—Free from all Heavy CARBONS.

Use WHITE ROSE GASOLINE in your Automobile. It will develop horse-power; reduces the carbon; goes further than any Gasoline on the market.

Use WHITE ROSE GASOLINE for Gasoline Stoves. It will emit no offensive odor; gives the greatest heat.

Use WHITE ROSE GASOLINE for Cleaning Purposes. It will not leave any greasy carbons in the cloth or silk.

Use WHITE ROSE GASOLINE in Aeroplanes. It is sure; it produces more power; is more efficient than other brands on the market.

For ALL PURPOSES WHITE ROSE GASOLINE has been used and is being used and a trial will convince you that WHITE ROSE GASOLINE will do more work and better work than any other.

FOR SALE BY



## Rumball & Hyndman

Be Sure and Ask for Coupons

## MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, Calgary

A High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women. Non Sectarian

Opening of Fall Term: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1915

**BUSINESS CLASSES**—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Accountancy, Typewriting, etc.

**MUSIC**—Full Conservatory Course: Vocal, Instrumental and Theory.

**ACADEMIC**—Public and High School Grades. Preparation for the University & Teachers. Ladies' College Course for Girls; French Conversation Classes.

**Fine Art**—China Painting; Water Colors; Leather Work, Etc.

**EXPRESSION and PHYSICAL CULTURE**—Dramatic Art; Public Speaking.

**HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.**

For full information and Calendar apply to

Rev. GEORGE W. KERRY, B.A., D.D., Principal

## To Our Readers and Advertisers

It will be noticed this week that we have had to reduce the size of our paper again and that the Pioneer is now considerably smaller than it has ever been before. The cause is, as will be noticed, the great reduction in the amount of advertising formerly carried in these columns. The paper has been produced under difficulties for some time as we have been running pretty close to the wind, but we hope that before long our business men will be able to see their way clear to again give us their support when we can bring back the Pioneer to its former size. In the meantime we ask our subscribers to bear with us and also to give their support to those merchants who support the paper by giving us their advertising patronage through thick and thin.—The Editor.

## Free Employment Register

Farmers needing help should now register their names at the office of J. E. Stauffer, Union Bank Building, Didsbury. There will be no charges.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Miss Clara Cummings, assistant postmistress, returned from her holidays on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stretch, of Corning, California, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. R. G. Edwards.

Hear "The Story of the First Crook," Sunday evening at the Baptist church.

Walter Leslie sold another Overland auto last week, the purchaser being F. R. Bullis of the Rosebud hotel.

Miss Emily Moyle and Miss Nora Moore will serve ice cream and cake at Chambers store in aid of the Red Cross on Friday afternoon.

The ladies who purchased cake at the Fair from the W. C. T. U. tent are requested to return plates to Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon.

The parties who took the tent from the back of the Evangelical church are asked to return the same at once, and so save further trouble.

The W.C.T.U. wish to thank all those who donated goods and those who assisted in any way in making the tent at the Fair grounds such a success. The proceeds were \$38.80.

In our report last week of the lawn social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stevens we stated that "proceeds were \$22.75 after expenses were deducted." This was a mistake as there was no expenses deducted, everything being donated free of charge.

## A Successful Fair

The Fair of 1915 is now an event of the past, and it is safe to say that while a larger number of exhibits might have been in evidence the Fair directors and Executive committee are to be congratulated on doing their part in providing such good accommodations for their exhibitors and visitors and also for the excellent way in which the Fair was conducted this year. The weather was ideal for a day's outing but it also had the effect of keeping a large number of the farmers at home to keep at work haying, consequently while there was a very good attendance from the town and immediate vicinity there was not as many from a distance as is usually the case, the Fair being held so much earlier this year than ever before.

The Fair was opened with a parade of the Citizens band, "A" troop of the 15th Light Horse, mounted, and the Boy Scouts, who assembled on the parade grounds and after marching through the principle streets led the way to the Fair grounds. The 15th Light Horse was under the command of Major Tidball, of Carstairs, who after giving some preliminary drill on the parade grounds also put the men through a few evolutions at the Fair grounds. The different colored uniforms added a bright touch of color to the whole proceedings and also gave the necessary military and patriotic expression which is being used so largely at exhibitions this year. A large number of people witnessed the parade and were loud in their praise of the way the 15th carried themselves considering the short time this troop has been in existence.

The horse classes were fairly well filled and as usual the exhibits shown were fully up to the usual standard for the Didsbury district and were as good as any in Alberta. The harness classes when shown in the ring were the source of much pleasure to the visitors, the sleek looking horses and turnouts with their drivers causing many comments of admiration. There were two causes that helped to make the horse exhibit so much more enjoyable this year than usual and this was the enlargement of the horse show ring and the parade of the winners after the judging was completed. The ring gave very much better satisfaction for both judging and for the spectators. The parade also was of great interest and it is to be hoped that this will now be a regular institution at the Fair.

The cattle classes were about as well filled as last year and some good specimens of the Hereford and Holstein breeds were shown. The moving of these exhibits from the old place nearer to the horse judging ring is also a good idea and gave fair visitors a better chance to see these exhibits which they never had before.

The hog and poultry classes were also fairly well filled and there were some very good exhibits.

The vegetable and grain exhibits were very small in quantity but quality was there in abundance. Unfortunately the Fair suffers more in these exhibits than in any other department and was even worse this year than last as the Fair was so much earlier. This district if given a chance can do and has done immensely better than this year.

(Continued on last page)

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 56.00  
Lawn Social (Mrs. Stevens) 22.75  
Rugby Women's Institute... 76.35  
\$155.10

## Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 26.45

## Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged.... \$110.75

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE

TWENTY-THREE B. C. Fruit Land to trade for town land or city property. Give full particulars, Box 1410, Calgary, Alta.

**FOUND**—A child's red coat on road from Olds to Didsbury. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice. Apply Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

**FOUND**—A 22 repeating rifle found in snow in case of Mr. Spink's residence. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses of advertising rifle at Pioneer office.

**THE** balance of our low grade flour now going at \$1.65 per 100 lbs. Maple Leaf Flour mills, Didsbury.

## My Purchase Price for CREAM

is as follows:

Sweet Cream, 27c per lb. butterfat

No. 1 Sour Cream 25c per lb. butterfat

## Clover Hill Creamery

R. LEBLANC, Proprietor

## UNION BANK

OF CANADA

When will You Save if you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Rollie Hollinger, a former well-known Didsbury old timer, now of Swallow, Alta., was a welcome visitor at Didsbury on Fair day. This is the first time Rollie has been in town since the big fire and he was much impressed with the great changes that have been made.

## Elkton

It seems that there are some people in this district who claim that there was \$28 collected at the box social for Red Cross purposes. This is untrue. There was only \$23.85, the balance of \$24 being made up by Mrs. Geo. Hogg. We hope that this will satisfy those who are making their business to cast doubt upon the originators of the social.



# CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG.

## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Geoffrey was listening intently. Up to now he had failed to understand why his story had moved Ralph so profoundly. And what could the bees have to do with it? Yet Mrs. May had mentioned bees.

"They are in two hives outside the morning room window," said Ralph. "The bees are Vera's pets, and they thrive for the most part along the flower borders of the terrace. They are ordinary bees."

"In the ordinary bar-frame hives of course?"

"Oh, yes, they are quite up to date. You can see the insects working and all that kind of thing. The hives can be removed."

"I suppose they are a nuisance occasionally?" Tchigorosky asked.

"Yes," Geoffrey smiled. "We have all been stung now and again."

Tchigorosky appeared to be satisfied on that head. He smoked a whole cigarette while he revolved a plan in his mind.

"It is necessary to get the whole family out of the way for a time," he said slowly. "It will be necessary to do so without delay. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the mischief has already been done. Ralph, can you induce your father and the whole family to go away for a time—say till after dark?"

"Perhaps," Ralph replied. "But not without explaining, and it is impossible to do that. But Geoffrey might manage it. Unless he does manage it one or more of us will pay the penalty before daybreak."

"I will do anything you desire," Geoffrey cried eagerly.

"Then go to your grandfather and get him to arrange a picnic over to Alton Keep. It is a perfect day, and it will be possible to remain out till dark, returning to a late supper. I know the suggestion sounds absurd—childish in the circumstances—but it will have to be done. Say that there is a great danger in the castle which has to be removed. Say that nobody is to know anything about it. Go."

Geoffrey went at once. He found the head of the family in the library trying to interest himself in a book. He looked up as Geoffrey entered, and a slight smile came over his worn face. There were two people in the house who could do anything with him—Geoffrey and Vera.

"You look as if you wanted something," he said.

"I do," Geoffrey replied. "I want you to do me a great favor."

"It is granted—granted on the principle that we make the last hours of the condemned criminal as comfortable as possible."

"Then I want you to get up a picnic today."

Rupert Ravenspur dropped his glasses on the table. He wondered if this was some new kind of danger, a mysterious form of insanity, brought about by the common enemy.

"I am perfectly serious," Geoffrey said with a smile. "Not that it is any laughing matter. Dear grandfather, there is a great danger in the house. I don't know what it is, but Uncle Ralph knows, and he has never been wrong yet. It was he who found out all about those dreadful flowers. And he wants the house cleared till dark. Unless we do so, the morning will assuredly see the end of one or more of us."

"Is it a painless death?" the old man asked grimly. "If it is, I prefer to remain here."

"But there is always hope," Geoffrey pleaded. "And you always think of us. Won't you do this thing? Won't you say that it is a sudden whim of yours? Mind, everybody is to go, everybody but Uncle Ralph. I shall ride, and when I have ridden some distance I shall pretend to have forgotten something. Perhaps you deem me unduly foolish. But I implore you to do this thing."

Rupert Ravenspur hesitated no longer. He always found it hard to resist that young, smiling, handsome face. Not that he was blind to the folly of the proceedings. On his own initiative he would as soon have danced a hornpipe in the hall.

"I will go and see about it at once," he said.

He had put off his sombre air, and assumed a kind of ill-fitting gaiety. Gordon Ravenspur and his wife received the suggestion with becoming resignation. To them it was the first signs of a mind breaking down under an intolerable strain. Vera and Marion professed themselves to be delighted.

"It sounds odd," said the latter. "Fancy the doomed and fated Ravenspurs going on a picnic! And fancy the suggestion, too, coming from grandfather!"

Vera looked anxious.

"You don't imagine," she said, "that

his mind—"

"Oh, his mind is all right. You can see that from his face. But I expect that the strain is telling on him, and that he wants to get out of himself for a time. Personally, I regard the idea as charming."

The preparations were made, no great matter in so large and well-regulated an establishment as Ravenspur Castle. If the servants were astonished, they said nothing. The stolid coachman sat solemnly on the box of the wagonette; the demure footman touched his hat as he put up the step with the air of a man who is accustomed to do this sort of thing every day.

Geoffrey stood under the big portico and waved his hand.

"You should drive with us," Marion cried.

"And you won't be long?" Vera asked.

"Oh, I am duly impressed with the importance of the occasion," Geoffrey laughed. "My horse will get there almost as soon as you arrive. Call the spaniel."

Tut, the pet spaniel, was called, but no response was made, and finally the party drove off without him. Geoffrey watched the wagonette with a strange sense of unreality upon him. He felt that he could have scoffed at a situation like this in the pages of a novel. And yet it is the truth that is always so improbable.

Our most solemn and most trivial thoughts always run along the grooves of the mind together, and as Geoffrey passed round the house he caught himself wondering where the dog was. He whistled again and again. It was a most unusual thing for Tut to be far from the family. Outside the morning room window the dog lay as if fast asleep.

"Get up, you lazy beast," Geoffrey cried; "after them, sir."

But the dog did not move; he made no sign as Geoffrey cuffed him with the side of his foot. The dog was dead.

He lay still and placid; there was no sign of pain. There was nothing about the carcass to suggest poison. Close by the bees were busy among the flowers. In the hives there seemed to be more noise than usual. Geoffrey opened the windows of the morning room, leaving the casement flung back behind him. A long claw was put forth to shut it.

"The window must be kept closed," Ralph Ravenspur said quietly. "In fact, I have given orders that every window in the house is to be closed. Why, you will see presently. Did you notice anything as you came along?"

"I was too excited," Geoffrey replied. "I have just found poor Tut outside. The dog has died suddenly. Half an hour ago he was perfectly well, young, full of life and vigor. And now he is dead."

"Lies just outside the window, doesn't he?" Ralph asked.

He seemed to speak callously. A man who had passed through his experiences and emotions was not likely to feel for the loss of a dog. And yet there was intense curiosity in his tone.

"Just outside; close to the hives."

"Ah, yes. He was poisoned, you think?"

"I expect so. And yet where could he get the poison? Nobody comes here. Perhaps it was not poison after all."

A thin smile flickered on Ralph's face.

"Yes, it was," he said; "the dog was poisoned by a bee sting."

### CHAPTER XXVI.

#### Geoffrey Begins to Understand

Geoffrey had no words for a time. Slowly the hideousness of the plot was beginning to beat in upon him. Mrs. May had mentioned bees to her mysterious companion, who had so remarkable a likeness to Marion, and by a strange chance Ralph Ravenspur had the same morning, at breakfast, mentioned a certain Asiatic bee, whose poison and whose honey were fatal to human life.

"Ah," said Geoffrey slowly, "the bees Mrs. May mentioned."

"Precisely, my boy. And the bees that I mentioned also. Tchigorosky found the dog but a minute or two ago. He slipped downstairs with me the minute we heard the wagonette drive away. He was very anxious to see the hives. Directly he caught sight of Tut lying there he knew what had happened. He has gone to my room for something. When he comes back he will have something to show you."

Tchigorosky entered the room a moment later. He had in his hand a small cardboard box with a glass lid. Inside something was buzzing angrily. It was an insect, the wings of which moved so rapidly that they seemed to scream, as a mouse fly does when the fangs of a spider close upon him.

"Have a good look at it," Tchigorosky said curtly.

"Is it dangerous?" Geoffrey asked.

"One of the most deadly of winged insects," the Russian said. "It is a black bee from the forests near Lassa. There is a larger variety, whose sting produces the most terrible sufferings and death. This sort injects a poison which stops the action of the heart

like prussic acid, but without the rigidity caused by that poison. The Lassa black bee invades other bees' nests and preys on their honey. They frighten the other bees, which makes no attempt to drive them out, but go on working as usual. Then gradually the whole hive gets impregnated with that poison, and an ordinary brown bee becomes as dangerous as a black one. This is the bee that killed your dog."

"Then the hives are already impregnated," Geoffrey cried.

(To be Continued)

## Deeds that Stirred the British Empire

### The Glorious Stand of the Canadians at Ypres

(By the Canadian Record Officer)  
(Continued From Last Week)

It is perhaps worth mentioning that two privates of the 48th Highlanders who found their way into the trenches commanded by Lieut.-Col. Lipsett, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, 8th Battalion, perished in the fumes, and it was noticed that their faces became blue immediately after dissolution. The Royal Highlanders of Montreal, 13th Battalion, and the 48th Highlanders, 15th Battalion, were more especially affected by the discharge. The Royal Highlanders, though considerably shaken, remained immovable upon their ground. The 48th Highlanders, which no doubt received a more poisonous discharge, were for the moment dismayed, and, indeed, their trench, according to the testimony of very hardened soldiers, became intolerable.

The battalion retired from the trench, but for a very short distance, and for a very short time. In a few moments they were again their own men. They advanced on and occupied the trenches which they had momentarily abandoned.

In the course of the same night the 3rd Brigade, which had already displayed a resource, a gallantry, and a tenacity for which no eulogy could be excessive, was exposed (and with it the whole allied cause) to a peril still more formidable. It has been explained, and, indeed, the fundamental situation made the point clear, that several German divisions were attempting to crush or drive back this devoted Brigade, and in any event to use their enormous numerical superiority, to sweep around and overwhelm its left wing. At some point in the line which cannot be precisely determined, the last attempt partially succeeded, and in the course of this critical struggle, German troops in considerable, though not in overwhelming numbers swung past the unsupported left to the Brigade, and slipping in between the wood and St. Julien, added to the torturing anxieties of the long-drawn struggle by the appearance, and, indeed, for the moment the reality, of isolation from the Brigade base.

In the exertions made by the 3rd Brigade during this supreme crisis, it is almost impossible to single out a battalion without injustice to others, but though the efforts of the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, 13th Battalion, were only equal to those of the other battalions who did such heroic service, it so happened by chance that the fate of some of its officers attracted special attention. Major North, already almost disabled by a bullet wound, was bayoneted and killed while he was rallying his men with a cheerfulness.

The case of Major McNair, of the same battalion, was not less glorious, although his death can claim no witness. This most gallant officer was seriously wounded in a hurriedly constructed trench, at a moment when it would have been possible to remove him to safety. He absolutely refused to move, and continued to guide and encourage his men. But the situation grew constantly worse, and peremptory orders were received for an immediate withdrawal.

Those who were compelled to obey them were most insistent to carry with them, at whatever risk to their own mobility and safety, an officer to whom they were devotedly attached. But he, knowing, it may be, better than they the exertions which still lay in front of them, and unwilling to inflict on them the disabilities of a maimed man, very resolutely refused, and asked of them one thing only, that there should be given to him as he lay alone in the trench two loaded Colt revolvers to add to his own which they in his right hand as he made his last request. And so, with three revolvers ready to his hand for use, a very brave officer waited to sell his life, wounded and racked with pain, in an abandoned trench.

On Friday afternoon the left of the Canadian line was strengthened by important reinforcements of British troops, amounting to seven battalions. Every effort was made from first to last to reinforce the Canadian division with the greatest possible speed and from this time forward the division also received further assistance on the left, from a series of French counter-attacks,

pushed in a north-easterly direction from the canal bank.

But the artillery fire of the enemy continually grew in intensity, and it became more and more evident that the Canadian salient could no longer be maintained against the overwhelming superiority of numbers by which it was assailed. Slowly, stubbornly, and contesting every yard, the defenders gave ground until the salient gradually receded from the apex, near the point where it had originally aligned with the French, and fell back upon St. Julien. Soon it became evident that even St. Julien, exposed to fire from right to left, was no longer tenable.

The 3rd Brigade was therefore ordered to retreat further south, selling every yard of ground as dearly as it had done since five o'clock on Thursday. But it was found impossible, without hazarding far larger forces, to disentangle detachments of the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, 13th Battalion, and of the Royal Montreal Regiment, 14th Battalion. The Brigade was ordered, and not a moment too soon, to move back.

It left these units with hearts as heavy as those with which his comrades had said farewell to Major McNair. The German tide rolled, indeed, over the deserted village, but for several hours after the enemy had become master of the village the silent and persistent rifle fire which survived showed that they were not yet master of the Canadian rearguard. If they died, they died worthily of Canada.

The enforced retirement of the 3rd Brigade (and to have stayed longer would have been madness) reproduced for the 2nd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Curry, in a singularly exact fashion the position of the 3rd Brigade itself at the moment of the withdrawal of the French. The 2nd Brigade, it must be remembered, had retained the whole line of trenches, roughly 2,500 yards, which it was holding at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, supported by the incomparable exertions of the 3rd Brigade, and by the highly hazardous deployment in which necessity had involved that Brigade.

The 2nd Brigade had maintained its lines. It now devolved on General Curry, commanding this brigade, to repeat the tactical manoeuvres with which, earlier in the fight, the 3rd Brigade had adapted itself to the flank movement of overwhelming numerical superiority. He flung his left flank round south, and his record is that in the very crisis of this immense struggle he held his line of trenches till Sunday he had not on Sunday afternoon he had not abandoned his trenches. There were none left. They had been obliterated by artillery.

He withdrew his undefeated troops from the fragments of his field fortifications, and the hearts of his men were as completely unbroken as the parapets of his trenches were completely broken. In such a brigade it is invidious to single out any battalion for special praise, but it is perhaps necessary to the story to point out that Lieut.-Colonel Lipsett, commanding the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, 8th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade, held the extreme left of the brigade position at the most critical moment.

The battalion was expelled from the trenches early on Friday morning by an emission of poisonous gas, but recovering in three-quarters of an hour it counter-attacked, retook the trenches it had abandoned, and bayoneted the enemy. And after the 3rd Brigade had been forced to retire, Lieut.-Colonel Lipsett held his position, though his left was in the air, until two British regiments filled up the gap on Saturday night.

The individual fortunes of these two brigades have brought us to the events of Sunday afternoon, but it is necessary, to make the story complete, to recur for a moment to the events of the morning. After a very formidable attack, the enemy succeeded in capturing the village of St. Julien, which has so often been referred to in describing the fortunes of the Canadian left. This success opened up a new and very menacing line of advance, but by this time further reinforcements had arrived.

Here again, it became evident that the tactical necessities of the situation dictated an offensive movement as the surest method of arresting further progress. General Alderson, who was in command of the reinforcements, accordingly directed that an advance should be made by another British brigade which had been brought up in support. The attack was thrust through the Canadian left and centre, and as the troops making it swept on, many of them going to certain death, they paused an instant, and, with deep-throated cheers for Canada, gave the first indication to the Division of the warm admiration which their exertions had excited in the British Army.

The advance was indeed costly, but it was made with a devotion which could not be denied. The story is one of which the Brigade may be proud, but it does not belong to the special account of the fortunes of the Canadian contingent. It is sufficient for our

purpose to notice that the attack succeeded in its object, and the German advance along the line momentarily threatened, was arrested.

We had reached, in describing the events of the afternoon, the point at which the trenches of the 2nd Brigade had been completely destroyed. This brigade, the 3rd Brigade, and the considerable reinforcements which by this time filled the gap between the two brigades, were gradually driven fighting every yard upon a line running roughly from Fortuin, south of St. Julien, in a north-easterly direction towards Passchendaele. Here the two brigades were relieved by two British as fitful, and alas! as costly as soldiers have ever been called upon to make.

Monday morning broke bright and clear and found the Canadians behind the firing line. But this day, too, was to bring its anxieties. The attack was still pressed, and it became necessary to ask Brigadier-General Curry whether he could once more call on his shrunken brigade.

"The men are tired," this indomitable soldier replied, "but they are ready and glad to go again to the trenches." And so once more, a heroic leading heroes, the general marched back the men of the 2nd Brigade, reduced to a quarter of its original strength, to the very apex of the line as it existed at that moment.

This position he held all day Monday; on Tuesday he was still occupying reserve trenches, and on Wednesday day was relieved and retired to billets in the rear.

Such, in the most general outline, is the story of a great and glorious feat of arms. A story told so soon after the event, while rendering bare justice to units whose doings fell under the eyes of particular observers, must do less than justice to others who played their part—and all did—as gloriously as those whose special activities it is possible even at this stage to describe. But the friends of men who fought in other battalions may be content in the knowledge that they, too, shall learn, when the time allows the complete co-relation of diaries, the exact part which each unit played in these unforgettable days. It is rather accident than special distinction which has made it possible to select individual battalions for mention.

It would not be right to close even this account without a word of tribute to the auxiliary services. The signalers were always cool and resourceful. The telegraph and telephone wires were being constantly cut, and many belonging to this service rendered up their lives in the discharge of their duty, carrying out repairs with the most complete calmness in exposed positions. The despatch carriers, as usual, behaved with the greatest bravery. There is a lonely life, and very often a lonely death. One cycle messenger lay on the ground badly wounded. He stopped a passing officer and delivered his message, with some verbal instructions. These were cheerfully given, but he swooned almost before the words were out of his mouth.

The artillery never flagged in the sleepless struggle in which so much depended upon its exertions. Not a Canadian gun was lost in the long battle of retreat. And the nature of the position renders such a record very remarkable. One battery of four guns found itself in such a situation, that it was compelled to turn two of its guns directly about and fire on the enemy in positions almost diametrically opposite.

It is not possible in this account to attempt a description of the services rendered by the Canadian engineers or the medical corps. Their members rivalled in coolness, endurance, and valour the Canadian infantry, whose comrades they were, and it is hoped in separate communications to do justice to both these brilliant services.

No attempt has been made in this description to explain the recent operations except in so far as they spring from—or are connected with—the fortunes of the Canadian Division. It is certain that the exertions of the troops who reinforced, and later relieved, the Canadians were not less glorious, but the long drawn-out struggle is a lesson to the whole empire. "Arise, O Israel." The empire is engaged in a struggle without quarter and without compromise, against an enemy still superbly organized, still immensely powerful; still confident that its strength is the mate of its necessities. To arms, then, and to arms! In Great Britain, in Canada, in Australia, there is need, and there is need now, of a community organized alike in military and industrial co-operation.

That our countrymen in Canada while their hearts are still bleeding will answer every call which is made upon them we well know.

The graveyard of Canada in Flanders is large. It is very large. Those who lie there have left their mortal remains on alien soil. To Canada they have bequeathed their memories and their glory.

On Fame's eternal camping ground

Their silent tents are spread,

And Glory guards with solemn round

The bivouac of the dead."

W. M. AITKEN.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



## BETTER SOCIAL CONDITIONS TO KEEP THE YOUTH ON THE FARM

USE THE SCHOOL HOUSE FOR THE FARMERS' CLUB

The Rural Church and the School Should be Reconstructed with the Purpose in View of Restoring a Normal Social Life, Which is now Believed to be Generally Lacking

Many changes have taken place in Canadian farming conditions during the past fifty years, and not the least among these changes is that in connection with the social life in the rural community. Time was when the farmer's son seemed to be quite content to remain upon the farm and follow in the footsteps of his father, plowing and tilling the soil and sowing the seed in the springtime, and gathering the harvest in autumn. During later years there has been a decided downward movement of young people from the country, which is still going on in spite of the "Back to the Land" and "Stay on the Farm" campaigns which in various quarters have recently been in evidence. There have been numerous reasons assigned for the change, no one of which fully explains the cause of this downward trend. Perhaps the basal factor in bringing about the change is an economic one, but it is quite probable that it is something the same as is familiarly known in medical parlance as a complication of diseases, or, in other words, a combination of circumstances and conditions have led many of our brightest and best farm boys and girls to the city. There are bright and shining examples of those who have made good, but there are many others of those who go, who often leave better homes than they find in the city, often perform harder tasks than at home, often endure hardships, privation and financial embarrassment, all for the sake of the something in the city which seems to be lacking in country life. It may be that the younger people in the country place too high a value on the glitter and glare of city life, and do not appreciate nor truly understand the possibilities and opportunities of country life. There is abundant beauty and interest in nature surrounding those who dwell in the country, but with many, all nature is so intimately blended with associations of toil that it cannot be looked upon with pleasure. With many, too, these sensibilities have never been awakened.

Trained to do so, the country youth would look upon nature differently. The place and time to exert an influence in this direction is in the public school when the children are young. The teaching should be done, too, by better paid, and consequently less migratory teachers than we now have in many of our country schools, who should be qualified to give the country boys and girls a more adequate training for life in the country. The children should be trained to live a fuller and richer life as well as taught to read and write. This is something for the parents themselves to consider and act upon, and which should not be left entirely to the schoolmen.

The opportunities for social recreation and enjoyment in rural parts are often undeveloped and almost entirely neglected. It should be remembered by the parents that young people are young people wherever they are found, and those in the country enjoy a good time as well as those in the city. They like to mingle with their fellows, and opportunity should be given for them to do so. The country homes should be thrown open more frequently to young peoples' gatherings of various kinds. We often hear the older folks describe the good old times of long ago when mention is frequently made of the paring, sewing, husking, and quilting bees, and the barn raisings, spelling matches, singing schools, etc. These all afforded and were intended to afford opportunity for social intercourse. Where are they now? What have we in their place? True, we have some things now which we had not then, as, for example, the telephone, automobile or rubber tired buggy. In part for the smaller number of social gatherings in some places. In some districts the social side of farm life is not overlooked and there are various meetings and entertainments of a social nature, but the good old time sociability is not general enough. The homes in many instances are not homelike and attractive as they ought to be. It is there that the training of mankind begins, so let it not be a darkened, narrow, cheerless place, that invites narrowness and discontent in the individual, but let it be a place that promotes that which is highest, noblest and best in man, a

centre from which light, joy and happiness radiate. Let the home be thrown open occasionally in order that the young people may entertain their friends.

Clean and wholesome sport, indulged in to a reasonable extent, is as good for the country boys and girls as for those who live in the city. The writer has heard some strenuous protests registered when the boy wanted to go to the circus or to a football or baseball match. Why should they not go once in a while? Is it not better that they should have a lay off now and then, and as a result go about their work more cheerfully on the farm than that they should be deprived of all forms of sport until they are old enough to say for themselves what they shall do, and then have them leave home to stay away for good.

Playgrounds and recreation centres, organized for adults as well as for children, are appearing everywhere. It has been found that play is not only a means of happiness, but is essential as a means of a strong physical and mental development, and also serves to break up the routine of institutional life. Activity along these lines has been, so far, confined largely to cities, but one day these things will receive attention by those who dwell in rural parts.

Places of informal association have a greater value in socializing than the appointed meeting places of the people. In recent social surveys it has been discovered that the places of casual meeting are almost exclusively places of business, such as stores, barber shops, mills, blacksmith shops, elevators, or places of necessity as the railway station and post office. These casual meetings in the country are, it must be admitted, a wholly insufficient socializing experience. It is bad enough for the men but it is much worse for the women. They, in many instances, are deeply in the rut of "stay at home." Replies to an enquiry recently conducted in the United States indicate that while some farm women are cheerful, happy and contented, many complain bitterly about the long hours, isolation and lack of social recreation found on the farm.

Why should the school houses be used only a few hours each day by the children? There is no reason why they should not be the farmers' club houses and form the social centres for the adults. They are built and paid for and all ready for use. In places of business one hears nothing but economic commonplaces and as the substance of conversation and discussion is conditional by environment the meeting in the school for social, literary, and musical purposes would certainly have an elevating influence upon those participating.

Economic processes have had much to do in bringing about the condition of affairs so complained of today. The tendency of farmers to retire to the city and the departure of the young people to seek their fortunes in the city, have dissolved the rural household and undermined the traditional country home. So far there has been little in the way of reconstruction. Without a reconstruction the rural household cannot be made stable. The church and the school should be reconstructed with the purpose in view of restoring a normal social life, which would mean the building of a new country home in which the son would succeed the father, and the daughter be contented to remain. This must be accompanied by an economic change, and the farmer must learn by better educational methods, by contact with his successful neighbors, and by demonstrations, how to improve the quality and quantity of the products from his farm while maintaining or increasing the fertility of his soil. Better methods of agriculture and of business co-operation will relieve the industrial and economic elements of the situation, while an awakened church, an improved and more useful school, and a richer and more inspiring community life would tend to make social conditions centripetal rather than centrifugal and would hasten the day when the farmer will be recognized as of the true aristocracy of the nation.—F. C. Nunnick, agriculturist, commission of conservation, Ottawa, in Family Herald, Montreal.

### Facts About Canada

400,000,000 Acres of Good Land is Untouched

Canada is 13 times as large as Germany, 18 times the size of France, 30 times the United Kingdom, twice the size of India, 33 times the size of Italy, almost as large as the whole of Europe.

Canada is 111,992 square miles larger than the United States, including Alaska. Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673.

Canada's area is 2,386,955,395 acres. In 1867, the area of the four provinces entering Confederation was 662,148 square miles. Now the Dominion parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles, in nine provinces.

Canada's land area, excluding the

Territories, the Yukon, and excluding swamplands and forests is 1,101,000 acres. Thirty-one per cent, or 440,000,000 acres, is fit for cultivation. Only 26,000,000 acres or 2.6 per cent, is under cultivation, though the farm holdings are nearly 110,000,000 acres.—Winnipeg Tribune.

New Territory North of Siberia Valuable discoveries of new land north of Siberia says Reuter, have been announced as the result of the hydrographical work in those seas of the Russian ice breakers, Taimyr and Valgatz. The new territory stretches for some 200 miles.—London Chronicle.

Lady (engaging nurse)—Have you had any experience with children? Applicant—Yes, mum. Shure, Ol used to be a child meself.

## They Admit Country's Guilt

Prussian Lays Blame for the European War on the Fatherland

A certain bold Prussian, name unknown, born, by his own confession, "on German soil, of German parents, German in language and sentiment, who loves his country better and more than any other," has recently written a startling book called "J'Accuse von Einem Deutschen." The book has, for obvious reasons, been published in Switzerland. The tilt of two languages was evidently suggested by Zola's famous accusation which brought about the public trial of the Dreyfus case. The book appeared in Germany, where it enjoyed a large secret circulation, in spite of the efforts of the government to confiscate it. The first authentic account of "J'Accuse von Einem Deutschen" has been written by one Gordon-Smith for the New York Tribune. He writes in part as follows:

The author not only writes as a German, but thinks as one. His reasoning is that of a German dialectician. It is written by the author not against, but for Germany.

He is a German Liberal. What he says does not differ sensibly from the language we are accustomed to hear from the leading organs of the German Liberal press. The Frankfurter Zeitung or the Berliner Tageblatt, before the war. It is difficult to understand their complete "volte-face." Perhaps if they were free to write as they please we might hear a different language from that they now employ. The author of "J'Accuse" has at any rate preserved his independence and remained master of his ideas and of his pen.

He declares—and proves—that the war was plotted, prepared and declared by the German military party. It had its precursors and its prophets; General Bernhardi, Treitschke, Follenius and others. He shows the methods used to work on public opinion, to knead it as one kneads dough. He cites the effort made to obtain the introduction of international arbitration and the reduction of armaments by the czar, Nicholas II., and proves to demonstration that this effort shipwrecked on the unyielding opposition of Germany and Austria. This checkmated the loyal co-operation of the other powers, great and small.

The writer proves that Great Britain was untiring in her attempts to bring about a simultaneous reduction of naval construction, but the Berlin cabinet refused to entertain these proposals. Why? The author of "J'Accuse" gives the reason without hesitation, "because of all the powers in European Germany alone was plotting and preparing war."

And why did she want war? The empire was enjoying an unexampled period of economic progress and prosperity. It was known to be the strongest power in Europe, and everybody bowed to its will. It developed unceasingly its power, its riches, and its force. No one dared to face it resolutely. This was seen during the Morocco crisis and the Balkan wars. No one dared to attack it. No one had the courage or even the desire.

But a powerful party in the empire dreamed of a still greater omnipotence and it managed to make a great people, laborious, intelligent and, at the bottom, peaceful, believe that the war was a "Befreiungskrieg," a war of liberation, like that waged a century before against Napoleon. A war of liberation from what?—from whom? This question will never find an answer.

It examines, in the light of all the documents published up to the present time, the action of Austria, of Germany, of Russia, of England, and of France. For him no doubt subsists. The German chancellor seized upon the crime of Serbia to let loose on Europe a war already decided on in principle, the new military law, which brought to its maximum the armed force of Germany, having then had its complete application. He then sums up the serrated arguments contained in the powerfully written pages of his book by affirming that "Germany and Austria are responsible for the European war which they provoked knowingly and with premeditation."

The terrible massacre goes on without result, piling up daily fresh mountains of corpses, fresh ruin and devastation. An end must be made to this. The people must impose peace. The author, however, demands that it shall be a real peace, and not a mere armistice. No clause of the treaty of peace shall constitute an act of violence, a germ of future conflicts. The people must unite, but there must be no annexation. Standing armies must be reduced to the numbers necessary to prevent and defeat the bellicose enterprises of the peoples who do not adhere to this accord. Europe has need of a long period of security to undertake the work of binding up her wounds and extinguishing the hatreds to which the unpardonable aggression of Germany has given rise.

Two Irishmen were philosophizing. Said Pat to Mike: "Did you ever stop to think that wan-half of the world don't know how the other half gets along?"

"You're right," says Mike; "and neither does the other half."

"Uncle, why did you never marry?" "I never found a girl who would have me."

"Uncle, somebody's been fooling you. Our sex isn't that particular."—Sketch.

"My dear," observed the gallant undergraduate in the Princeton Tiger, "you look sweet enough to kiss!" "That's just the way I intended to look, Jack."

## GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES POLICY OF CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

PLANS TO STIMULATE OUR AGRICULTURAL TRADE

The Scheme Involves the Organization of an Intelligence System for the Assistance of Farmers, and the Co-operation of all Interests in the Development of the Live Stock Trade

Following the announcement which appeared in the press that Hon. Martin Burrell had initiated a comprehensive markets propaganda in the livestock branch of his department, an explanation respecting the details of that policy will be of interest. The scheme involves: "1" The organization of an intelligence system; "2" The organization of the farmers for co-operative action in selling; "3" Promotion of sale by grade and payment according to quality; and "4" The co-operation of all interests in the development of our livestock trade.

The intelligence system to be organized will provide for statistics of animal population and of production. To accomplish this, there will be co-operation with the census branch of the agricultural departments of the provincial governments.

The work will cover information of breeding and feeding operations, supply of feed, conditions of stock, when marketing is probable and the available supplies and where they are. Information regarding the home and foreign markets will be collected and this information will be disseminated among producers.

Splendid results have already been achieved in the organization of farmers for co-operative action in selling. In the system already in force in the handling of eggs in Prince Edward Island, and the policy adopted last year in selling wool. The former scheme will be extended to cover all provinces while in connection with the wool co-operative selling plan, it is hoped to devise improvements which will secure for the producers the commercial advantages of deferred sale when the markets warrant

it of the produce. It is now proposed to initiate the co-operative sale of livestock, lambs, hogs and cattle in accordance with principles followed in similar work already undertaken. It is not intended to involve the department in any commercial obligation, the farmers' association assuming all and complete responsibility in the transaction of their own business and ultimately in the executive administration of their organization.

It is recognized that the sale of produce on flat rate basis for example in the case of hogs, invariably inflicts a penalty on the progressive farmers and affords a premium for low grade goods. The department believes it is possible to favorably influence buyers and merchants toward the acceptance of standards and the rating of prices on the basis of market merit. Such a movement must precede improved quality and increased production and the department will inaugurate a plan for the promotion of sale by grade and payment according to quality. In its policy of co-operation the department will act as a medium for adjustment of differences between the producer on the one hand and packing, transportation and financial interests on the other, and an organization for co-operation of these industrial bodies to stimulate our agricultural trade. The market policy of the livestock branch operated in accordance with these principles will be under the immediate direction of H. S. Arkell, assistant livestock commissioner. He will be assisted by R. S. Hamer, T. R. Arsell and W. A. Brown, at present heads of the cattle, sheep and swine and poultry departments.

### After the War

Farming Should be Made More Attractive and Profitable to Encourage Rural Development

The prediction of a large emigration to Canada from Europe when the war is over is an additional reason for taking stock of agricultural conditions in the Dominion. That Canada offers abundant productive employment if the necessary machinery can be set in motion is patent to everybody with even a slight knowledge of this country's resources. And having agreed that there will be a heavy immigration and that we can find room for all who come, the present is the time to consider the question of the class of immigrants who are likely to seek homes in the new world, their ability financially and by experience to adapt themselves in a manner that will work out successfully under the conditions which they will be called upon to meet.

Pioneering as a general thing is arduous, the results coming slowly even for those starting with a fair amount of capital and backed by experience, but nature is generous here, and, provided all other things are equal, the industrious newcomers should find themselves making good progress. If there are conditions, however, which tend to retard agricultural progress and help to discourage the struggling worker, the present is the time to discover such influences and endeavor to abate their possible effects. We look upon this country as a land favoring men of small means, possessing willingness and a capacity for work, and for such there is room for many hundreds of thousands. Experience teaches, however, that simply dumping people on the land is not always sufficient.

This country, like every young community, has its own peculiar problems to work out for itself, though in the present instance there are certain aspects of nation-wide significance. For instance, it is essential that the cost of production should bear no undue handicaps and that whatever has militated against a more rapid extension of the cultivated area in the west should be discovered and the faults remedied as far as possible. If rural development has not been sufficiently rapid in the past, what is to make farming more attractive and more profitable in the future? There is no lack of confidence in the country, yet the results have not met with the expectations of governments and astute corporations. In these days of inquiries and commissions, could not such a simple and yet vital matter be made a subject for investigation before this new immigration rush commences? Almost any man on the street will tell you what is wrong, and the next man will emphatically advance some entirely different cause—but that is getting us nowhere.—Saskatoon Star.

### Mining in Alaska

Since mining first commenced in Alaska in 1880 that country has produced \$266,000,000 worth of minerals, of which \$24,000,000 has been in gold, \$20,000,000 in copper, \$2,200,000 in silver, and the balance in coal, tin, lead, petroleum, etc. Last year the total mineral output of Alaska was \$19,248,000 as compared with \$19,416,000 in 1913. Uncle Sam, who bought Alaska from Russia for a mere song, certainly got a bargain.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

### Winter Rye

Has a Valuable Place as a Cereal or as a Fodder Crop

The growing of winter rye has not as yet received much attention in Saskatchewan. The department of agriculture do not recommend that it be used to displace any of the crops already grown, but believe that it can, with advantage, be added to those crops now having a regular place in our system of farming. The advantages which may be expected to result from the introduction of winter rye, as an additional grain crop, may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Summerfallow that is sown to rye in August or early September is not subject to soil drifting, either in fall, winter or spring, as it is when a spring-sown grain, such as wheat, is used, because the crop occupies the land and prevents drifting.

2. Owing to its rapid and rank growth rye chokes out many weeds. It is of particular value in combating wild oats on this account, and also because it ripens between the middle of July and the end of the first week in August, or much earlier than barley.

3. As rye makes its growth early in May or June, the crop is well developed before the arrival of droughts, so that in place of decreasing the yield these really assist in maturing the crop.

4. Rye ripens much earlier than wheat and consequently is not subject to damage from early frosts.

5. Ripening before other cereals, it distributes the harvest season over a longer period of time and justifies a farmer in hiring his harvest labor perhaps a month earlier than he otherwise might, thereby securing it at a lower rate of wages.

6. A field of winter rye affords fall pasture and also the earliest green pasture in this country. If sown early, the crop may safely be pastured in the fall, and unless stink weed or other winter annual weeds are present, early spring pasturing will not cause injury. If cut green it makes excellent fodder and will generally yield more per acre than any other hay crop. When grown for this purpose two crops can usually be cut in the one season.

Where the crop has not previously been grown, it is suggested that farmers sow a small acreage and try out the crop. Seed can be secured from any western seed house, or from farmers who have already grown the crop. Only western grown seed should be used as imported seed will often winter kill.

If interested in this subject, write the department of agriculture, Regina, for free bulletin on winter rye.

A witty Irishman once invited to a large dinner party in Dublin in the hope that he would amuse and divert his host's guests. But from the beginning to the end of the dinner he preserved a solemn and serious face. The host thought this very strange. "Why, old fellow," he remarked, "I don't believe the biggest fool in Ireland could make you laugh tonight."

"Try," was the rejoinder.

### His Ambition

"Has your son any particular ambition?" "Well, yes. I heard him say the other night that he wished he could find a way to get money without working for it."



## A MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER

will be an absolute necessity to handle the heavy crops this fall.

Order one before the rush is on.

We also sell Patent Grain-lifter Guards for binders

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.**

Massey-Harris Agents

DIDSBURY,

ALTA.

## J. N. PATON

If you want top prices, good service and honest weight bring your  
**HOGS and CATTLE**  
to me on Monday and Tuesday  
of each week

Phones 38, 60 and 10

### NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Take notice that His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary has appointed Wednesday the Sixth day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Courthouse of Didsbury for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Dated at Didsbury this twenty-seventh day of July, 1915.

A. McNAUGHTON,  
Sec.-Treas.

### 10 REWARD

For information or recovery of Black Gelding, 7 years old, weight about 1,100, brand- **U** on left shoulder, right ed. **U** hind foot white, white star in forehead. Strayed from Anton Engen's farm, Sunnyslope, to which address horse should be returned. ANTON ENGEN, Sunnyslope.

### ESTRAY

On the premises of J. W. Bicknell S. W. 1-4 Sec. 4, Tp. 32, Rge. 1, W. 5, one mile and a half east and three miles north of Didsbury; one red steer, some white; 4 years old, branded **U** on right ribs; **U** on left ribs **U** on left shoulder. E. R. LEVAGOOD, Brandreader.

### LOST

Clydesdale mare, bay, four white legs and white face. Should have foal at side. Anyone returning or giving information of her to JAMES NELSON, Big Prairie, will be rewarded.

### STRAYED

Two yearling cattle, branded **G 3** quarter circle over on right ribs. Suitable reward will be given for information leading to recovery. Mrs. Wm. Mueller, Didsbury.

### STRAYED

Red steer calf, little white around ears, small bell and wire yoke on. Small reward. Finder please return to OTTO KLEIN, Didsbury.

### ROD and GUN

The August issue of Rod and Gun in Canada published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited, and now on the news stands, makes good reading for the sportsman. Its stories of hunting and fishing and "been there" descriptions of various outings in Canadian woods or on Canadian waters are in line with the vacation season and the magazine is one well worth while tucking into the club or dunnage bag when setting out on the annual summer vacation.

### Gun Fund Concert

A rather small but appreciative audience greeted Madame Johnstone-Bishop on Saturday night in the Opera House when she appeared in Didsbury to give a concert in aid of the News-Telegram machine gun fund. Madame has a pleasing personality with a splendid soprano voice and she captivated her audience from the start. Her vocal numbers alone were worth the price of admission even if the cause had not been a good one. Unfortunately for her the season is one when the farming community could hardly spare the time to come in to hear her and the warmth of the night undoubtedly kept a lot of the townspeople away. However, if Madame Johnstone-Bishop should ever be in these parts again it is likely she will get a better reception for her own sake.

During her programme she gave several little anecdotes connected with the programme and also gave an address in reference to the machine gun fund, explaining that when it reached a certain mark it would be diverted into a fund to look after our wounded and sick soldiers when they returned from the front, and also called for donations from the audience.

Miss Eva Sexsmith accompanied Madame on the piano as her own accompanist was unable to be present. Mme. Johnstone-Bishop congratulated her on her work.

The Silsbe Orchestra also rendered several fine selections which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

J. E. Stauffer, M.L.A., introduced Madame Johnstone-Bishop and also closed the proceedings with a short speech.

The following were the proceeds of the concert all of which will go to the fund with the exception of the hall rent.

Gross proceeds from concert	\$27.50
Private subscriptions	28.35
Total	55.85
Less Opera House rent	8.00
Total proceeds	\$47.85

### A SUCCESSFUL FAIR

(Continued from page 1)

The flower exhibit was extremely good this year, the interest being shown in these classes being very commendable, the mass of bloom and foliage being very refreshing and pleasing to the eye. Steps should be taken to resurrect the old Horticultural Society as it could be plainly seen that enough interest would be taken in this beautiful branch of home life and it would have a beneficial effect on the town and district as a whole.

In the ladies departments, fancy work, bread, cakes, preserved fruits and dairying, there were more exhibits than usual, owing, doubtless, to the better prizes offered this year than formerly. The exhibits were splendid, and while perhaps there was not as many as would be shown in the larger exhibitions the quality was just as good.

The list of prize winners will be published in next week's issue.

### HORSE RACES

The horse races were also a great center of attraction, although the seating accommodations being placed right behind the horse judging ring which is between the spectators and race judges stand somewhat detracted the attention from the races. However, there was some fairly good races and they filled the need of those who wished some other attractions. The bucking contest while coming late in the afternoon was also the means of keeping a large number of people at the grounds.

Following is the list of prize winners of the races.

2.35 Pace—1st Jim Sinclair, "Lockart," purse \$12; 2nd Sidney Hunter, "Dargie," Olds, purse \$6.

3 minute pace—1st M. Ryckman, "Dasey," purse \$10; 2nd Jack Baptist, "Teddy," purse \$5.

Relay Race—1st William Milton, purse \$10; 2nd Walter Armadon, \$5.

Ladies' Quick Hitch—1st Miss Ruby Metzgar, driving "Dan," purse \$5; 2nd Miss L. Muller, driving "Daisy" purse \$3.

14.2 or Under—1st M.S. Dix, "Eagle" purse \$5; 2nd Ivan Ray, "Cricket," purse \$3.

Bucking Contest—Draw, Frank Moon, purse \$15; Walter Armadon, purse \$15.

### NOTES

The weather was ideal and it was an enjoyable afternoon.

The ice cream and fruit stands did a roaring business and the proprietors were well satisfied with their day's business.

Not a single accident or untoward incident marred the proceedings.

The arrangements made by the Directors to keep the automobiles out from the crowd on foot was much appreciated by the pedestrians. But some arrangements should be made before another Fair so that ladies and children in automobiles will not have to cross the race track to get to the exhibits.

The Boy Scouts were much in evidence during the afternoon and they sold out their ice cream early in the afternoon.

The rest tent provided by the different women's organizations was much appreciated.

The baseball game which was advertised for Fair day between Didsbury and Bowden did not come off. The Bowden team did not put in an appearance until it was too dark to play the game—they must have got tangled up on the road down as they came in autos. The Didsbury team lined up for the game and there was quite a crowd present who were greatly disappointed.

### Huns Sink Transport

The British transport Royal Edward carrying 32 military officers, 1,350 troops besides a crew of 220 officers and men was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Aegean sea on Sunday morning last. So far as is known 600 men were saved. This is official.

Great fears are entertained that some of the Canadian boys were on this boat as reports state that Canadian troops were to be sent to the Dardanelles.

This is the first transport to be sunk and England has transported thousands of men from all over the world.

### Will Teach 12th Grade

The scholars of the Didsbury schools will soon be at their tasks again and as it is generally known there will be some new changes in the school staff and also some new regulations governing the attendance of pupils.

The School Board have had a great many repairs made to the building during the summer holidays which will make the building better in every way. The floors have been straightened, the boilers repaired and built up and a new room opened.

The Board has decided that 12th Grade work shall be taken up during the following term and have made the following regulations governing the High School:

A tuition fee will be charged for each grade in the High School such fee to be paid in advance for each term. The following is the fee to be paid for each grade:

Grade 12 for non-taxpayers without the district \$3 per month.  
Grade 11 for non-taxpayers without the district \$2 per month.  
Grades 9 and 10 for non-taxpayers without the district \$1.50 per month.

Grade 12 for non-resident tax-payers without the district \$2.50 per month.

Grade 11 for non-resident taxpayers without the district \$2 per month.

Grades 9 and 10 for non-resident taxpayers without the district \$1.50 per month.

Grade 12 for resident taxpayers \$1 per month.

Owing to the fact that 12th grade work will be taught an extra teacher has had to be added to the staff. Miss Vera Cole, B.A., is the new teacher for the High School and will also act as second Vice-Principal.

Outside of one change the old staff of teachers have been re-engaged. Miss Dolly Stark will take the 2nd grade in the public school in place of Miss Spicer resigned.

### Letter From Front

A great many of the residents of the town and district will remember E. E. Topliff, who was a former principal of the Didsbury schools and who made a large number of friends for himself while here, and who has now become a full fledged M. D., will be surprised to know that he is now at the front according to the following letter received from him by Secretary Nixon of King Hiram Lodge:

TEST HOSPITAL  
RISBORO LINES, ENG.

MR. J. NIXON, Sec.  
DIDSBURY, ALTA.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Yours of June 17th to hand, and was glad to hear that you are interested in those at the front. I have been in the Canadian Hospital here since May 15th, and we have been very busy.

To-morrow we are relieved by No. "4" Casualty Clearing Corps, and we start for the Dardanelles at once. However any mail addressed to me at "Queen's Stationery Hospital No. 5, Canadian Expeditionary Force, General Post Office, London, England," will reach me all O. K.

Very sincerely yours,  
E. E. TOPLIFF.

### Council Meets

The Council met on Monday night in the Council chambers, Mayor Osmond, Councillors Sinclair, Wood, Herber, Reed, Solicitor Austin and Secretary Stauffer present. Councillors Paton and Chambers absent.

A few small bills were found O. K. and ordered paid.

Complaints were received in regard to the Creamery allowing water and other refuse to accumulate on trail west of creamery, thereby causing a bad stench and an unsanitary condition, was received. The Council left the matter in the hands of the Chair man of the Sanitation Committee to take action to have same removed.

Stagnant water lying along the C.P. R. right of way near the power house is causing trouble and complaints have been received about the nuisance. The Secretary was instructed to make up the matter at once with the C. P. R.

Other small matters were discussed after which the Council adjourned to meet again on Friday evening to open tenders for new sidewalk.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,  
Secretary, W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.  
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### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

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